

CYPRESS BUNGALOW "E."
POPULAR PATIO STYLE.

"THE WOOD ETERNAL"

FOR
BUNGALOW "E"
(OF COURSE)

CYPRESS
POCKET LIBRARY

VOL. 41

CONTAINING COMPLIMENTARY
WORKING PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS
—ALL A GOOD CARPENTER NEEDS
FOR NEW CYPRESS BUNGALOW "E"

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"THE CYPRESS PATIO BUNGALOW"



CYPRESS BUNGALOW "E"

with complete

SPECIFICATIONS
and
WORKING PLANS
(on large sheet attached)

WITH THE
COMPLIMENTS OF

Southern CYPRESS Mfrs.
Assn., New Orleans, La. and
Jacksonville, Florida

Eighth Edition, June, 1921.

CYPRESS **STOPS PROPERTY
DEPRECIATION**

THE CYPRESS POCKET LIBRARY

is intended to be, in connection with our "All-Round Helps Department," the "guide, counselor and friend" of all the people who care what **values** they get for their lumber money.

The "All-Round Helps Department" is, and will remain, just what its title suggests—a sincere, wholesome, well-posted, clear-headed, courteous and **promptly-acting** organization, prepared to answer any question about **wood** construction, big or little, and to give detailed advice in a practical way to every individual desiring it. It will not advise CYPRESS for **all** uses, but **only** where CYPRESS can **prove** itself "the one best wood" for **your** use.

Write at once for **Vol. 1**, containing **full text of the U. S. Gov't Report on Cypress**, "the **Wood Eternal**," and also including complete list of the **CYPRESS POCKET LIBRARY**, any volume of which may meet your immediate needs we shall be happy to send promptly upon request to any address in the world.

J U S T A S K U S .

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**"BUILD BUT
ONCE"—USE CYPRESS**

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CYPRESS THE WOOD ETERNAL

A Letter From a College Instructor

(About to change his field of work, yet determined to teach the truth, he takes the trouble to ask us for a duplicate set of Cypress text books.)

Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 20.
Southern Cypress Mfrs. Ass'n.,
New Orleans, La.

GENTLEMEN: The fact that the volumes pertaining to the use of Cypress, and the designs contained therein, were of such interest and help to my students at the above college probably prompted my successor to request that I leave them with him.

The position I now am about to take will be such as to direct the use of several kinds of wood for interior and exterior finish. If you will advise me of the postage necessary to forward the complete set, it will be a pleasure to comply, if you will then send them to me.

Thanking you, I am,
Yours truly.

H. H. COBURN.

(Note.—He was promptly and gladly supplied, you may be sure.)

**INVEST—DON'T
SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS**

A Letter from a Government Official

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
LIBRARY
WASHINGTON**

JOHN J. BOOBAR,
Librarian.
GEO. W. SABINE,
R. F. BISHOP.
Assistants.

Southern Cypress Mfrs. Association, New Orleans.

GENTLEMEN: I'm a Cypress convert. I finished the living room and dining room of my bungalow in Cypress. It's the best ever. The grain is beautiful. Send me the Cypress Pocket Library.

Yours truly,

(Signed) **JNO. J. BOOBAR.**

CYPRESS THE WOOD THAT LASTS

The World's Oldest Tree

[From AMERICAN FORESTRY, (Magazine)
July, 1914.]

"What is, with good reason, claimed to be the oldest tree in the world may now be seen at Los Angeles, Cal., having recently been unearthed from the fossil beds at Rancho La Brea, California, together with bones of the sabre-toothed tiger, the giant ground sloth; the dirus wolf, and other animals of the distant Tertiary period. How old the tree is scientists can but estimate, but there is little doubt that it is fully one hundred thousand years since it was buried and preserved in so wondrous a fashion that it is in existence today.

"The tree was found by men working in the pits under the direction of Prof. Frank S. Daggett, director of the Museum of History, Science and Art, at Exposition Park, Los Angeles. Prof. Daggett, in the *California Outlook* describes the excavations and the discovery of the tree. He says:

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"As the different pits were opened and bones exposed to view, interest left the field as a whole and centered on these little spots. As unusual finds began to show up, these pits began to be designated by some descriptive name. For instance, Pit 3 soon became known as the 'Tree Pit,' owing to the discovery of a fine specimen of tree in it. This find soon became well known and was watched by scores of local scientists with great interest. It was an education, or otherwise, to listen to the learned discussions carried on as the men slowly exposed the tree from day to day by the removal of the surrounding asphalt packed bones.

"About three feet from the surface a strata of fossil bones was encountered. Owing to several gas vents, water had been admitted to the mass and the bones were too soft to be saved. Beneath this layer, after passing through a couple of feet of clay, the men came upon a more or less worm-eaten stub. As the bones were removed from the bottom of the pit more

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Cypress Tree 100,000 Years Old.
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of the tree was constantly exposed. One day a magnificent skull of a mastodon was taken out, followed by that of a camel. Sabre-toothed tigers and wolves came with such frequency as to cause no comment. Not so, however, when a skull of a lion of the African type, of monstrous size came to view. This was found crowded closely beneath a big fork of the tree.

"Now we began to feel sure that this 'tree' was no drifting log end up in a vent. Great caution was taken to save and note every detail which might have a bearing on its occurrence. Fragments of bark were saved; masses of leaves and twigs matted in the asphalt were examined with microscopic eyes to see if they were mere drift, or the stomach contents of herbivorous animals. Bushels of loose material were washed in gasoline through sieves for seeds, insects, and the thousand-and-one minute forms otherwise lost. This work is usually delegated to one man, who for the time being does nothing else,

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for it is found that after working on a skull (the mastodon, for instance), that takes four men to lift, one was apt to overlook a specimen as small as the scapula, for instance, of a shrew, the size of a pin head, especially if hidden in a clod of la brea the size of one's fist.

"At fifteen feet a network of large roots was encountered, intermingled with skulls and bones of bison, camel, tiger, wolf, and sloth. Working around to the north, the roots were found firmly imbedded in a bank of oil-soaked clay, proving that the tree had grown where found. All sorts of conjectures have been made, some wise and some otherwise. Out of it all we may conclude that the tree once grew on the bank of a small run or depression, the roots on one side firmly imbedded in the bank. On the other side they extended into a soft, perhaps muddy, basin. The ever-shifting gas, under heavy pressure, in its effort to reach the surface, probably followed the root of the tree as the point of least resist-

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ance. Once at the surface, the asphalt deposit commenced and the trap began its work, slowly, over hundreds of years of time, until the tree was completely covered as the surrounding country gradually filled.

"One wonders why the tree did not decay and fall before these long years elapsed. We know that all its smaller branches and limbs did decay, as the worm-drilled ends attest, leaving only the ponderous trunk, 18 inches in diameter, and one main fork. There seems to be only one probable solution of the question. Certainly the tree must have been killed soon after the oil penetrated its root area, and it seems almost as certain that as the sap left the tree it was replaced by the penetrating asphalt-laden oil, the wonderful preservative of Rancho La Brea. That it did its work well is certain, for the wood is sound enough to make into furniture today. An authenticated sample of the tree was sent to the Biological Survey at Washington for analysis, and microscopic

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slides were made of transverse and cross sections, showing that the tree was a cypress (*Cupressus macnabiana*). Many fragments of wood have been thrown out of the pits and visitors have carried pieces away. In some instances these have been sent out as fragments from the tree, with the result that the tree has already had three scientific names attached to it. The name *Cupressus macnabiana*, however, must stand for the present, as it is based on a true sample of the tree."

(The specimen of wood from the tree was sent to H. W. Henshaw, chief of the Biological Survey at Washington, D. C., to determine its identity. Dr. Albert Mann, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, made a few slides, and the tree was determined by Mr. C. D. Mell, of the Forest Service, to be a cypress, technically, *Cupressus Macnabiana*, Murr., a species which is still present in California.—Editor.)

**BEST FOR "ALL
OUT-DOORS" CYPRESS**

The "Sugi" Finish on Cypress

*(Here is an extract from Vol. 26,
Sugi Book — free on request.)*

" . . . Then, again, the more or less constant immersion of driftwood solidifies the texture of the wood—tends to harden it to an extent immune to decay.

"CYPRESS IS SINGULAR AMONG THE WORLD'S WOODS BY VIRTUE OF POSSESSING THIS LATTER QUALITY TO SO REMARKABLE A DEGREE 'WITHOUT WAITING FOR IT TO BECOME DRIFTWOOD.'

"The Japanese craftsmen found that *charred wood* with the char brushed out left the same result as erosion by the sea. (Naturally enough, if the burning was merely superficial—yet who would have thought of it offhand?)

"Here was a real discovery. (Leave it to that race of technical geniuses to make good commercial use of a secret so simple, yet

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so baffling unless you know how it had been done.)

“Artificial driftwood!

“The craftsmanship of the sea upon the wreckage of mankind’s best handiwork in conquering the sea, transforms waste wood into art pieces for man to skillfully restore to his own uses—that is *natural driftwood*.

“But artificial driftwood!

“Man, by employing.....”

(Write for Volume 26—Free.)

How “Sugi” Happened and What It Is (aside from the fact that it is Cypress.)

“It is a crime to put paint on a piece of wood like this; it’s like enameling the face of a pretty child,” said a famous decorator, speaking of “curly” Cypress with the new “Sugi” finish. . . (Etc.)

*(Vol. 26 Tells How You Can
Do It.)*

FLAT-GRAIN
CYPRESS
WITH SUGI FINISH



Typical Piece of *FLAT GRAIN CYPRESS*
with *SUGI* finish. Many prefer it to "Curly."

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CYPRESS

**SHINGLES PERFECT
AFTER 23 YEARS' USE
IN NEBRASKA** (Dry Climate)

Some people say that somebody else told them that they had heard somewhere that "Cypress shingles are not so well adapted to a dry climate," etc.

But they never seem to know
of any such case in fact.

On the opposite page we show the best of proof that Cypress (for shingles or any other use) is just as much of an "Old Faithful" in one place or one climate as in another.

**"BUILD BUT
ONCE"—USE CYPRESS**

THIS PHOTOGRAPH
(taken in March, 1911) is of



**DISTRICT SCHOOL No. 18
FILLMORE, NEBRASKA.
It was built in 1888, and the
CYPRESS SHINGLES are
today "good for 20 years more."**

BROWN AUTOMOBILE CO.

Fairmount, Nebraska, April 6, 1911.
Southern Cypress Mfrs. Assn., New Orleans, La.

Dear Sirs: In order to prove the durability of Cypress shingles, even in this dry Nebraska climate, we are sending you a photo of a school house built in 1888, twenty-three years ago. I was the contractor.

The writer personally remembers that lot of shingles as the finest that he ever laid, and to this day not a shingle has blown off the roof, and from the general appearance is GOOD for TWENTY YEARS MORE.

Yours truly, W. S. BROWN.

Cypress Shingles are Money Savers

FENCE POSTS *and* SERVING TRAYS

Remember that the conception of Cypress as a wood for fence posts and durable siding or shingles, on account of its Eternal Lasting Qualities, is an "of course" thought which expresses only half the truth.

CYPRESS

finished in many ways is one of the most beautiful woods for Interior Trim—and by the "SUGI" process it becomes exquisitely fascinating and very distinguished.

**THE WOOD
THAT LASTS CYPRESS**



**SPECIFICATIONS
FOR
Cypress Bungalow "E"**

*Lowe & Bollenbacher
Architects*

MASONRY.

1. EXCAVATION. Remove the surface soil from the building site and for five feet (5 ft.) beyond building lines, and use same for surface grading on completion of

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work. Excavate for all foundation walls, piers, areas, etc., to the depths shown on drawings, the footings to rest on solid ground after all filling has been removed. Filling around all footings and foundations to be puddled and solidly tamped.

2. CONCRETE, MORTAR, ETC. The concrete for foundations and footings shall be composed of one part approved first quality, fresh Portland cement, $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts coarse, clean sand, and five parts clean stone broken to a size that will pass through a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ring, and thoroughly screened of all pieces less than $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch size. Clean washed and screened gravel may be substituted for broken stone. The sand and cement shall be thoroughly mixed dry, water added and then mixed to a uniform consistency with the broken stone, which has been previously wetted.

3. All mortar, excepting for copings, pavements or steps, shall be composed of fresh lime well slaked and clean sand in proper proportion to make an adhesive

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mortar Mortar for face brick work of terrace walls, fireplaces and exposed portions of chimneys shall be colored to suit owner. The joints in face brick work shall be jointed while being laid, according to the owner's ideas.

4. **Coping** brick shall be laid in Portland cement mortar with broken mitered angles.

5. **Chimney caps** shall be of cement, troweled to a smooth finish with faces true and parallel.

6. **BRICKWORK.** Rough brick-work of chimneys and fireplace shall be of good hard burned common brick and shall be faced with pressed brick. All face brick shall be selected by the owner. Fireplace shall be lined with best quality fire-brick, and flues shall be built of sizes shown and same lined with fire-clay flue lining, to start two feet (2 ft.) below lowest opening and continued to chimney cap. After pointing face brickwork, remove all stains with diluted muriatic acid.

7. **Walks, pergola pavements and steps** shall be laid on a con-

CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

crete base 6 inches thick. The terrace pavement shall be on a reinforced concrete slab, as per details. All paving brick, excepting steps, shall be laid as stretchers, excepting as otherwise shown on plans, and the joints shall be bedded solid with Portland cement mortar within one and one-half inches ($1\frac{1}{2}$ in.) of the surface, and the finished joints filled with sand. Joints of steps shall be made solid with cement.

8. CEMENT FLOORS. Over the basement and areas lay concrete floor, the base $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, the finish $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, constructed as follows: Where sub-base is considered advisable by owner, it shall be of clean, hard cinders, or broken stone; to be six inches (6 in.) in thickness and to be compacted by flooding and tamping. The base shall be composed of concrete mixed in the proportion of one (1) part Portland cement (of an approved brand), three (3) parts clean torpedo

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SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS**

sand, and five (5) parts of broken stone or gravel of a size which has passed through a $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh and has been retained on a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh. Base shall be tamped at least three-quarters of an inch below the finished floor line, and before the concrete of the floor has hardened, finish with the top dressing of stiff mortar composed of one part Portland cement and one part torpedo, sand free from loam, troweled to a perfectly smooth surface, and pitched to drain where shown.

CARPENTRY.

9. **FRAMING.** All framing shall be executed in a strong, substantial, workmanlike manner; built up straight and true. All posts, girders, joists, studs and rafters shall be carefully selected of the sizes indicated and spaced the distances apart as shown. Joists under partitions which run parallel, and all trimmer and header joists shall be doubled or tripled, as the case may require. All walls and bearing partitions shall have double plate on top and have studs

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INSIST ON IT

extend through to plate or girder below. All openings shall be framed by spiking together two (2) studs at the top and at the sides, and all openings three feet (3 ft.) or over shall be trussed. All angles shall be built solid by double studding and shall be well spiked together. Frame studs and joists in proper manner for pipes, fixtures, etc. Wall plates 2x10-inch size shall be provided as shown, bolted to concrete walls with $\frac{1}{2}$ x18-inch bolts, embedded in concrete about 8 ft. o. c.

10. All floor joists shall be of sizes indicated, and shall have one row of bridging at the center of all spans greater than 8 feet 0 in. All studding shall be 2x4-inch 16-inch o. c. unless otherwise indicated.

11. **SHEATHING.** Exterior walls shall be sheathed with No. 2 shiplap, 1x6 inches, all driven up tight and nailed to every bearing. All sheathing shall be covered with one layer of black waterproof paper, of an approved brand.

12. **EXTERIOR FINISH.** The exterior walls shall be covered with

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CLEAR CYPRESS beveled siding, eight-inch (8 in.) and four-inch (4 in.) alternate widths from the watertable up to the first floor window sills, and four-inch (4 in.) widths above, laid rough side out. The eight-inch (8 in.) width shall be laid $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and four-inch (4 in.) widths $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches to the weather. All angles shall be carefully mitered and fitted.

13. PERGOLA AND SEATS. The pergola shall have column stringers and beams built up of clear dressed heart CYPRESS, with moulding profiles and other details strictly as shown on drawings. Stringers shall be 2x10 inches, jointed directly over cap by nailing securely to 4x10-inch CYPRESS block. Beams shall be 2x8 inches, one foot (1 ft. 0 in.) on centers. All nail heads shall be countersunk and holes puttied. Mouldings of cap and base shall be carefully mitered.

14. Build up garden seats of clear dressed CYPRESS, with mitered, tenoned and white-leaded joints. The joints of the structural framework shall be mor-



*Residence of J. K. Ingalls, Esq.,
River Forest, Ill.
Frank Lloyd Wright, Architect.
All Exterior Trim of Cypress, "the
Wood Eternal."*

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tised and wedged. The posts shall be 3x3-inch and moulded as shown. The seat shall be D. & M. CYPRESS flooring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches face measure, driven up tight with all joints leaded and securely blind nailed.

15. The pergola and garden seats required for a consistent completion of this bungalow, with full detail drawings and specifications are in VOL. 30 of the CYPRESS Pocket Library, the pergola being there shown as "No. 1," and the garden seat as "No. 6."

16. FLOORS. All floors shall be double, with under floor laid directly on joists of 1x6-inch common shiplap, surfaced one side, laid close and securely nailed to each bearing. In living room, lay under floor diagonally so that finished floor can be laid the length of the living room and extend into the adjoining rooms.

17. Over all under floors lay one thickness of black waterproof building paper, of an approved brand.

18. The finished flooring shall be clear edge grain CYPRESS, $13/16$ inch thick by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch face

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measure. All shall be laid in long lengths with joints broken, tongued and grooved, and matched and hollow-backed. All floors shall be perfectly level and true, driven up close and securely blind nailed. Scrape and sandpaper all floors and leave perfectly smooth and clean ready for the painter. Cover all floors with a thickness of heavy building paper as soon as they are laid.

19. INTERIOR FINISH. (*In this connection you will find Vol. 26, the "Sugi Book," of intense interest and real economic value. Free on request.*) All interior finish shall be CLEAR CYPRESS, selected for beauty of graining.

20. All interior finish shall be strictly in accordance with the details, in respect to profiles and arrangement.

21. All interior finish shall be perfectly dry, scraped and sandpapered. The woodwork shall be worked and joined to stand without shrinkage. All material which shrinks unduly or warps shall be removed and replaced with per-

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fect material. (See Ed. Note at foot of page.) All interior finish shall be hollow backed and back sawed. All cabinet work, including kitchen and pantry cases, buffet, mantel, shelves, panels, etc.,

ED. NOTE. While Cypress has much less natural tendency to shrink than most woods, any wood will shrink if matched up before properly dried and "cured." The variation of humidity in different parts of the country is so great that lumber shipped from one point in perfect condition *for that particular climate* might have to readjust itself (so to speak) upon arriving at some other section where it was to be used. It is wise, therefore, to insist that your lumber (no matter what kind of wood) shall have been in your local yard for at least two or three months before you buy it. It is the practice of responsible dealers to keep their stocks ahead of demand by at least this much, and none should object to your insistence on this point.

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shall be delivered at the building completely finished, put together, ready to set up.

22. All rooms shall have moulded wood base and picture moulding as per details. The living room shall have special treatment.

23. All clothes closets shall be provided with two shelves, a hook strip and a hanging rod. Linen closet shall have drawer case, containing three drawers, and four shelves above. Provide 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cherry wood drain board, top and back for kitchen sink.

24. WINDOWS. All window frames shall be 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch clear heart CYPRESS, rabbeted frames, curved on the back, all as per details.

25. All sash shall be 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, unless otherwise shown on drawings. Sash in outside windows shall be of "A" quality CYPRESS, all according to details, tenoned and mortised and substantially manufactured. Provide wood muntins wherever divided lights are indicated.

26. DOORS. All outside door frames shall be 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch CYPRESS frames, rabbeted for both

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doors and screens. All exterior doors shall have 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch oak sills. All interior doors shall have $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch CYPRESS frames, together with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch stop.

27. All exterior doors shall be 3-ply CYPRESS, glazed as shown. All interior doors shall be 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch solid CYPRESS stiles and rails and veneered CYPRESS panels, all single panel unless otherwise indicated.

28. All interior doors 2 ft. 6 in. wide and wider shall be 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, and all less than 2 ft. 6 in. wide shall be 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick.

29. HARDWARE. All of the hardware of every description required for the full performance of all work under this contract, including all nails, screws, sash cord and sash weights, pulleys, striking knobs, and also all finishing and cabinet hardware, shall be furnished, paid for and put up by this contractor. The finishing and cabinet hardware will be selected by the owner at a cost to this contractor of \$100.00, provided that in the event of said cabinet and finishing hardware selected

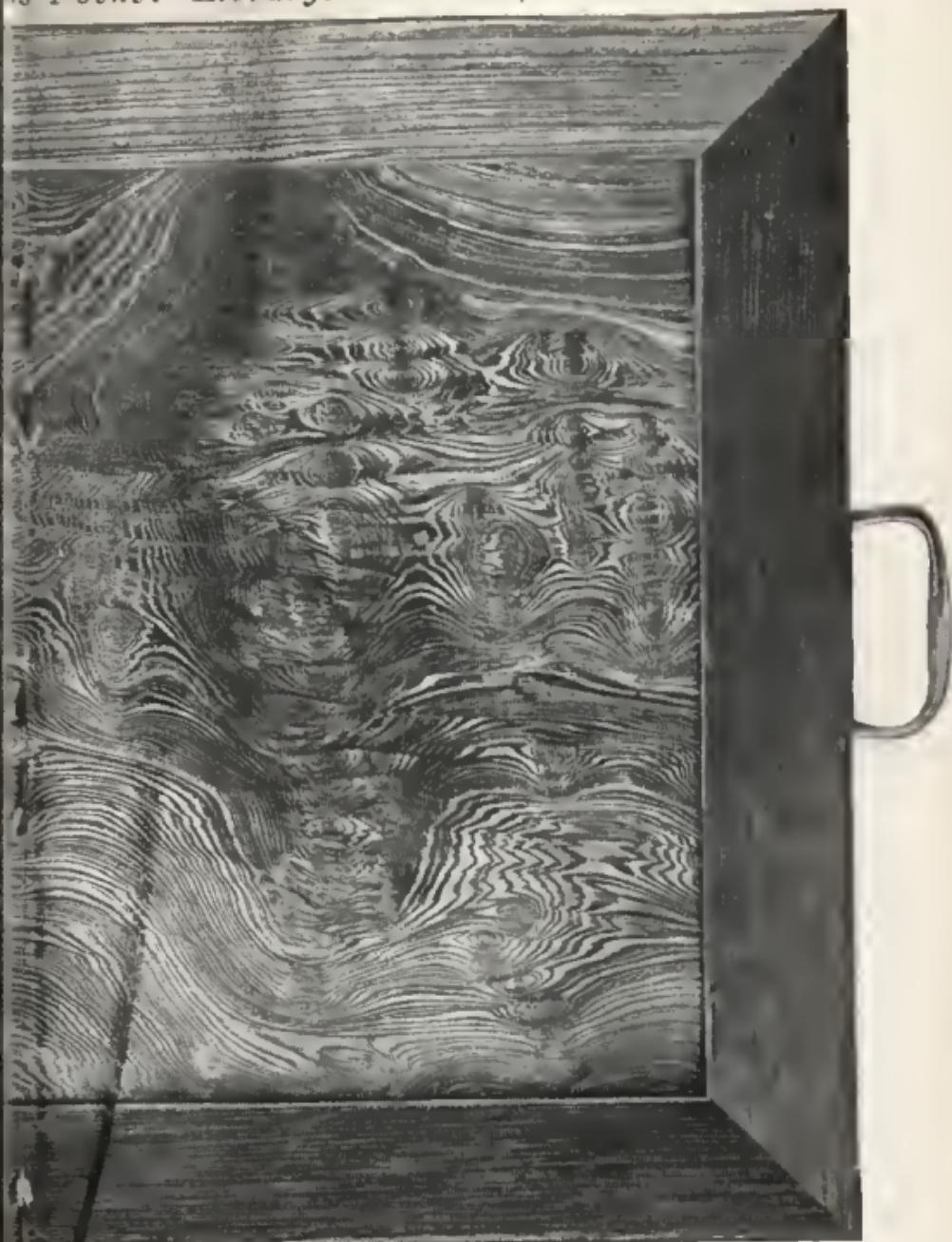
This illustration is
(the "Sugi" Book) of the Cypr



S E R V I N G T R A Y O F
with Sugi finish, under glass, and in frame
ment. The handles are of brass; the back
is owned in Chicago.

*(Don't forget that you can easily
at home—before the next gift-da.*

reprinted from Vol. 26,
The Pocket Library.—Write for it.



CURLY CYPRESS WOOD
(straight "edge-grain" Cypress with same treatment
covered with billiard cloth. This fine example

do the Sugi finish on Cypress yourself
(And that it works only on Cypress.)

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costing more than the said amount allowed, the difference is to be deducted from the amount of the contract.

ROOFING.

30. Roof shall be CYPRESS shingles, of open construction, i. e., the shingles are to be laid on rough boards, 1x6-inch on 9-inch centers. Cover projection of roof over rafters and "V" joints at centers and edges, fitted up tight, securely blind nailed, with joints broken.

31. Roof shall be covered with CLEAR HEART CYPRESS sawed shingles exposed to the weather four and one-half inches (4½"). All nails in shingles shall be solid zinc cut nails. All hips shall be formed with sheet metal hip shingles and the metal covered with mitred Cypress shingles.

32. GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS. All gutters and downspouts shall be of solid all-heart CYPRESS moulded as shown on the detailed drawings. The gutters shall be properly pitched to drain, and all joints and connections shall be carefully made with 3-lb. sheet

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lead, to the end that the gutters and downspouts shall be perfectly watertight throughout.

33. The plumbing contractor will connect up to wood downspouts eight inches (8") above grade.

34. **SHEET METAL WORK.** All sheet metal work, including ridge roll, hip shingles, flashing, etc., shall be of No. 24 gauge galvanized ingot iron well soldered and securely stayed.

35. Provide sheet metal flashing over the head casings of all exterior openings, and flash and counter flash around all chimneys. Provide also sheet metal saddles behind chimneys.

36. Line the flower boxes with 14-oz. soft copper and drain to the center outlet in the bottom of each box.

37. Service entry deck shall be roofed with No. 26 gauge galvanized ingot iron.

LATHING AND PLASTERING.

38. **LATHING.** All wall, ceiling and partition surfaces of rooms and closets throughout the building, excepting in basement, unless otherwise marked on plans, shall be lathed with 1½" clear Cypress

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or white pine lath, well seasoned and free from bark, sap and other defects, spaced $\frac{3}{8}$ " apart, none running vertically or through partitions, and all well nailed to every bearing.

39. Grounds shall be $\frac{3}{4}$ "x1" around all openings and $\frac{3}{4}$ "x2" for chair rail, base and other trim, all put up straight and true.

40. PLASTERING. Cover all above wood lathing with two (2) coats of lime plaster.

41. Lime shall be fresh, first quality wood burned lime in large lumps. Any lime that has become at all air slacked shall immediately be removed from the job.

42. Lime to be slacked and then to be run through a fine wire sieve (mesh not coarser than 1/16") before sand and hair are mixed with it. The mortar shall be sheltered for at least one (1) week before sand and hair are added, then to be thoroughly mixed, properly tempered and kept clean and free from all dirt.

43. FIRST COAT: To consist of No. 1 extra lime, best long cattle or goat hair, and clean, sharp sand in proportion of $2\frac{1}{2}$

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barrels of lime to one cubic yard of sand, to one bushel of fiber, to two (2) bushels of hair. The hair and fiber to be fresh and well soaked before using. The first coat to be well crowded on and well rodded, so that all ceilings will be straight and level, walls plumb, angles sharp and square.

44. **SECOND COAT:** All rooms to have white putty coat finish. White putty to be made from lime paste and sufficient plaster of paris to set up hard and firm.

45. **PLASTER OVER BOILER.** This contractor shall include the plastering and insulating above the boiler as follows: Lath with metal lath directly over boiler and extending three feet (3'-0") in each direction; plaster above lathing with asbestos cement and finish with a hard finish coat.

46. **CEMENT WAINSCOTING.** Kitchen and bath rooms shall have wainscoting 5'-0" high of an approved standard brand of cement wall plaster on wood lath. Last coat to be in proportion of 500 pounds cement to one bushel

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lime. This plaster shall be put on according to manufacturer's specifications. Finish coat in kitchens to be smooth, and in bath rooms, lined off in imitation of 5"x5" tile. In maid's bath room omit tile imitation.

47. PATCHING. This contractor shall include the finishing of his work completely, including the plaster patching. When notified, he shall do all patching work with a view of leaving the building in perfect condition.

48. CLEANING UP. Clean out after each coat of plaster has been put on, and after last coat is finished, remove from premises all implements and debris that may have accumulated during the progress of the work, leaving the premises clean immediately upon completion.

TILE WORK.

49. BATH Room FLOORS. The two principal bath rooms (Nos. 1 and 2) shall have floors of one-inch hexagonal white vitreous ceramic tile with six by six-inch (6"x6") white glazed vitreous sanitary base cove against plaster upon lines of all walls. Tiles



*Residence of Murray Springer, Esq.,
Longwood Drive, Walden, Chicago.
Arthur Foster, Architect.*

**ALL EXTERIOR TRIM AND MILL
WORK IN CYPRESS.**

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CYPRESS **BEST FOR "ALL OUT-DOORS"**

shall be perfectly uniform in size and color, laid with close joints in stainless white cement mortar.

50. Top of wood floors supporting tile work shall be about three and one-half inches ($3\frac{1}{2}$ ") below the finished floor line. Upon wood floor spread a coat of concrete $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick well tamped. Then furnish and lay stiff wire cloth over entire area. Securely wire strips of lath together and nail to every joist at sides. Over this spread a coat of concrete two inches (2") thick, well tamped, and finish with the tile and cement used in setting same. The finished work shall be done before concrete is dry so the whole will set up in a monolithic mass.

PAINTING AND FINISHING.

51. This contract shall include the finishing of all materials and labor necessary to complete the painting or finishing of all wood and metal surfaces in the building as specified herein, all as directed by and to the entire satisfaction of the owner.

52. All of the painting and fin-

**INVEST - DON'T
SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS**

ishing work throughout the building shall be executed in a thoroughly first class manner by skilled workmen, and left clean and whole on completion; the same to be done with the various materials as specified, all of which shall be used full strength with no admixture or dilution of any kind. All materials shall be the best of their respective kinds unless otherwise specified.

53. EXTERIOR FINISH. All exterior woodwork, except that specified painted, shall be coated with Creosote Shingle Stains, of approved manufacture, full strength, color to be selected by the owner. All stained surfaces shall be brush coated two (2) coats; at least two weeks being allowed between coats.

53½. All sash and exterior doors to receive two (2) coats white lead and oil paint, after priming coat. Color shall be a cream white color.

54. All shingle roofs shall be coated with Creosote Stains, full strength, color as approved by owner. The shingles are to be dipped three-quarters the length

CYPRESS THE WOOD ETERNAL

and shall be given one (1) brush coat after laying. Care shall be taken that the shingles are perfectly dry before dipping.

55. All sheet metal surfaces shall receive one (1) coat red lead and oil and two (2) coats white lead and oil in color selected.

56. INTERIOR FINISH. All interior finish, excepting in bath rooms, shall be stained in color selected by the owner, then a coat of orange shellac, and then two (2) coats of approved finishing wax, then rubbed and polished to a hard surface.

57. All bath room trim shall be white enameled finish as follows:

First and second coats shall be white zinc paint of approved brand as it comes in the can.

Third coat shall be zinc paint and white enamel mixed equal parts.

Last coat shall be white enamel as it comes in the can.

58. Allow 48 hours for drying and hardening between coats and sand-paper each coat lightly with No. 100 sand-paper, or rub with fine steel wool.

"BUILD BUT ONCE" - USE CYPRESS

59. The finish of all white enamel shall be semi-gloss matt finish.

60. Painter to finish and submit samples on all interior finish to owners for their approval.

61. FLOOR FINISH. All Cypress floors, excepting in kitchen, pantry, service hall and maid's room and bath, shall receive one coat of stain in color selected, one coat of orange shellac and two coats of prepared floor wax, rubbed and polished.

62. In kitchen, pantry, service hall and maid's room and bath, floors shall be given three coats of floor varnish, of brand approved by owner. First coat of varnish shall be thinned with one-fourth quantity of pure turpentine.

63. Service porch and steps shall be painted two coats after priming in color approved.

64. PAINTING PLASTER. The plastered wainscoting of kitchen and bathrooms shall receive a coat of zinc paint with one coat of hard oil sizing, after first coat, another coat of paint and one coat of gloss finish made by addition

CYPRESS BEST FOR "ALL OUT-DOORS"

of small amount of varnish; all to be of the different colors selected by owners.

65. RETOUCHING AFTER CARPENTER. After work is practically completed, the carpenter is to refit doors and drawers throughout building. The painter must re-finish wherever necessary after carpenter has done his work, all to exactly match adjoining work.

66. PROTECTION. This contractor shall take all necessary precautions to protect his work from injury of every kind during progress.

ELECTRIC WIRING.

67. This contract shall include the furnishing and installing in a complete manner of a complete system of electric wiring in working order, as per drawings and these specifications.

68. All workmanship and materials shall conform in every respect with the "National Electrical Code" and the latest installation rules of the National Board of Underwriters for electric wiring and apparatus. All workman-

THE WOOD THAT LASTS *CYPRESS*

ship shall be first class in appearance as well as effectiveness.

69. SYSTEM OF WIRING. The system shall comprise a main system box with fused switches from which feeders shall run to cutout cabinet in basement. From the cutout cabinet there shall run tap circuits on knobs and tubes, connecting with outlets.

70. The feeder to cutout cabinet shall be controlled by a fused switch, connected for controlling each tap circuit. Ceiling outlets are to be controlled by wall switches or from fixtures as indicated on the plans.

71. The tap circuits shall be made of such size that the drop between cutout and lamp socket shall not exceed two per cent (2%) of the full load of twelve (12) c. p. 55 watt lamps, or their equivalent nor shall the drop from the main cutout exceed one per cent (1%) with all tap circuits on and fully loaded.

72. For all circuits 75 feet in length from cutout panels use No. 14 gauge wire.

CYPRESS **STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION**

73. For runs 75 to 125 feet use No. 12 gauge wire.

74. Insulation of all wires shall be strictly according to National Electrical Code, and wire shall be an approved standard code brand.

75. OUTLETS. Approximate height of outlets herewith given shall be confirmed before installation:

	Height from floor
Switch outlcts.....	4' 6"
Bracket outlets.....	6' 6"
Base plugs...	As directed

76. SWITCHES. High grade flush push button switches of approved standard manufacture shall be furnished for ceiling and wall outlets, located near entrance doors in each room as directed. All receptacles shall be of approved type.

77. Switches must be installed in proper steel outlet boxes so placed that the switch plate, the finish of which must correspond with the hardware finish of the building, shall come flush with the surface of the plaster.

78. CALL BELLS. Provide push button at front entrance door to

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ring bell in service hall; also push button at service entrance to ring bell in service hall.

79. FIXTURES. This contractor shall install the wiring complete to outlets.

80. All fixtures are to be furnished by another contractor, who will hang them in position and make the necessary connection to light outlets, except that where drop cords with key sockets are indicated, they shall be furnished by this contractor with key sockets.

81. INSPECTION. The contractor must apply for and secure all permits, pay all fees for city inspection, all wiring and shall deliver to the owner final certificate of inspection prior to the acceptance of the work.

**PLUMBING, SEWERAGE AND
GAS FITTING WORK.**

82. This contract shall include the furnishing of all work and materials to make plumbing system complete in working order as per drawings, and these specifications, and in strict accordance with the rules and regulations of

CYPRESS THE WOOD ETERNAL

the city and of the state, and with the rules and regulations of the department of health, as follows: All house drains, sewers, catch basin, connection to sewer, piping for cold and hot water supplies, waste and soil and vents for same, all plumbing fixtures complete, as shown and herewith called for, the proper connection for sheet metal downspouts, all gas fitting and the testing of the complete work and making good of any defective work.

83. SEWERS. All sewers inside and outside of the building walls shall be of the best vitrified tile pipe with socket joints, made tight with Portland cement, laid with a fall of at least $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to each floor in all parts, and unless otherwise noted, 6" or 8" internal diameter.

84. Make proper connections to main sewer and leave sewer unobstructed.

85. The lower length of all conductor pipes to be connected to tile sewer by four-inch (4") heavy cast iron pipe extending eight inches (8") above grade.

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86. SOIL AND WASTE PIPES. All soil and waste pipes and branches shall be of extra heavy cast iron pipe, tar coated inside and outside, except that waste pipes may be galvanized iron with screwed joints. All piping and joints shall be first class as regards workmanship, materials and arrangement.

87. Flash with 3-lb. lead around all vent pipes at roof line.

88. VENT AND RE-VENT PIPES. All traps must be protected from siphonage and back-pressure by special vent pipes.

89. Main vent pipe lines and branches must be of galvanized wrought iron or cast iron pipe. Vents must be increased in diameter and extended through the roof where directed. Waste vents must be connected, if possible, with the adjoining soil or waste line by means of inverted fixture.

90. All offsets and branches must be made, where possible, at an angle not less than 45 degrees to the horizontal.

91. WATER SUPPLY. This contractor shall make proper connections with city water main, and

CYPRESS S P E C I F Y I T - I N S I S T O N I T

extend to inside of building below frost a one-inch (1") extra heavy lead pipe.

92. He shall furnish the mason his supply of water at the proper time.

93. He shall lay the feed water pipe of proper size to a point near the heater, to be connected to heater by the heating contractor.

94. Run a one-inch (1") galvanized pipe along ceiling of basement. Extend from this main supply pipe $\frac{3}{4}$ " branches to all fixtures marked on house plans, to hot water heater and to two (2) sill cocks, as marked on plans.

Each separate branch to be provided with disk valves, with waste on supply to sill cocks.

95. AREA DRAIN. This contractor shall furnish and set in each area a galvanized iron strainer with deep trap with four-inch (4") connection to drain.

96. REFRIGERATOR DRAIN. Provide galvanized iron refrigerator trap where located on plan and connect to open drain.

97. HOT WATER HEATER. This contractor shall furnish, set in

THE WOOD THAT LASTS **CYPRESS**

boiler room and connect up complete and in perfect working order one cast iron Water Heater, capacity 77 gallons per hour. Galvanized iron smoke pipe shall be connected to flue and shall have damper control.

98. HOT WATER SUPPLY. This contractor shall furnish and properly set up on pipe stand in heater room an 82-gallon, 20"x60" size standard steel storage tank and properly connect to water heater and to coil in house heating boiler. From this storage tank extend a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch two pipe circulation piping system connecting to all fixtures in house excepting water closets, with circulating pipe to heater. Circulation risers and branches to be properly proportioned to feed the fixtures connecting. All to be controlled with Disk Valves.

99. PIPE COVERING. All exposed hot and cold water supply and return pipes, main branches and fittings within the building, but not the immediate branches to the fixtures, shall be covered with $\frac{1}{2}$ " sectional wool felt canvas-covered pipe covering of ap-

CYPRESS **STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION**

proved manufacture, all of which shall be securely pasted at seams and joints. All waste pipes throughout the building in all stories located in recesses of outside walls or other places exposed to frost shall be wrapped in at least 2" standard hair felt, but pipes must be so placed only when absolutely necessary.

100. Cover storage tank and hot water heater with asbestos cement one and one-half inches (1½") thick, finished with 8-oz. canvas.

101. FIXTURES. This contractor shall furnish and set complete the fixtures indicated on the drawings of the specifications to be submitted to and approved by the owner.

102. GAS PIPING. Connect with gas main and pay for all permits to meter location. From meter extend piping to all points marked on plans for gas. The above gas piping to conform with the rules of the local gas company and a certificate of inspection shall be furnished the architects before final certificate shall be issued.

103. TESTS. The entire plumb-

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SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS**

ing and drainage system within the building must be tested by the plumber in the presence of the superintendent, according to the city ordinances.

104. GUARANTEE. The contractor in accepting this specification acknowledges his acceptance with its requirements and guarantees that all labor, materials and apparatus herein called for, will be furnished by him in strict accordance with said requirements.

105. He further agrees to replace and make good all defective apparatus and material, or defects due to inferior workmanship within a period of one (1) year from date of acceptance.

HEATING.

106. The work to be done under this contract shall include the furnishing of all materials and labor in the installation of a two-pipe open system hot water heating complete and in working order, as per the general drawings and these specifications.

107. SYSTEM. From hot water connection this contractor shall run a main in basement of the

CYPRESS THE WOOD ETERNAL

house the size necessary to give free circulation throughout the entire system. Return shall be parallel to the main and shall be connected to return connection of the heater. Both flow and return mains must have a grade of at least one and one-half inches ($1\frac{1}{2}$ ") in ten feet (10'). The mains shall be run parallel to the walls.

108. Each contractor submitting bid shall accompany his bid with a heating diagram showing the design and layout of the heating system, which shall be in accordance with these specifications and shall show on this diagram what capacity and size boiler and what quantity and kind of radiation in each room he proposes to use.

109. BOILER. Furnish and set up complete, where shown on plans, a Hot Water Boiler, of approved standard manufacture, complete with all trimmings, including automatic draft regulator, water gauge, thermometer, safety valve, feed and set of fire tools. Connect boiler to chimney with No. 10 gauge galvanized iron smoke breeching of same size as

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collar on boiler. Breeching shall have check damper. Another contractor shall bring water stub within ten feet (10'-0") of boiler, but this contractor shall make water connection, properly valved and check valved.

110. PIPE WORK. All pipe shall be the product of a responsible and reputable manufacturer, and sizes $\frac{3}{4}$ " and larger should have the name of the maker on every few feet or length of pipe.

111. All pipe and fittings must be best gray iron with heavy beads and clean full standard tapered threads.

112. All pipe joints must be made up tight "metal to metal" and no dope of any kind other than graphite, and no oil shall be used on pipe joints.

113. All horizontal pipes must be supported by means of adjustable wrought iron hangers spaced not more than eight feet (8'-0") apart. Make allowance for expansion and contraction of all piping.

114. RADIATORS. All radiators shall be cast iron, screw nipple type, of plain design, or equal thereto as owner approves.

CYPRESS **SPECIFY IT-**
INSIST ON IT

115. RADIATOR VALVES. Each radiator shall be equipped with a quick opening controlling valve of same size as the supply pipe. All valves shall be nickel-plated with rough body and finished trimmings, with hard wood handles. Each radiator shall be equipped with a nickel-plated union elbow.

116. AIR VALVES. Each radiator shall be furnished with the necessary key air valve nickel-plated. Four (4) keys are included in this contract.

117. All air valves shall be of standard quality and the product of some responsible and reputable manufacturer.

118. CEILING AND FLOOR PLATES. Where risers or radiator connections pass through floors and ceilings or through partitions the openings to be fitted with nickel-plated plates of proper sizes.

119. EXPANSION TANK. Furnish and set in the building where shown or directed one heavy galvanized steel lined tank of proper capacity complete with water gauge, substantial brackets, etc. Tank to have overflow running

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from it to a convenient place near floor drain in boiler room, which when overflowing will indicate that tank is filled with water. Tank to be connected with return pipe at boiler and if in danger of freezing, with flow pipe.

120. PAINTING AND BRONZING. All radiators and exposed piping in finished rooms shall be first cleaned, removing all oil and dirt and then given one (1) coat of filler and finished with bronze, aluminum or enamel, of such colors as the owner may select.

121. All exposed parts on boiler, the covering on boiler and smoke flue and all exposed pipes in basement of building shall be given one (1) coat of black paint.

122. PIPE COVERING. The contractor shall cover all risers in outside walls, both flow and return, and all mains and branch pipes in basement with approved wool felt covering, at least one inch (1") thick, protected by means of a canvas jacket put on in a neat, substantial manner and held by lacquered bands. Fittings to be neatly covered with asbestos cement.

CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

123. This contractor shall cover the boiler after all piping is finished with one and one-half inch (1½") covering of asbestos cement, covered with 8-oz. canvas.

124. Also cover the breeching when installed with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch asbestos cement covered with canvas.

125. GUARANTEE. This contractor shall furnish a written guarantee before final certificate is issued guaranteeing that the system will be noiseless in operation and perfect in circulation; that it will warm the several rooms to which it is connected to seventy (70) degrees Fahr. above the outside temperature; that it will be erected as to maintain heat in each and every radiator at the same time and that the boiler as well as the piping in connection with this work will be water tight.

END OF SPECIFICATIONS



**"BUILD
ONCE"—USE CYPRESS**

Here's a Photograph
without any "artistic license," of the
ancient brick Sanctuary known as
GREENHILL CHURCH



It was built in 1733 in Greenhill, Md. It was roofed with CYPRESS SHINGLES and for 153 years, or until 1886, needed and received no repairs. *The Cypress roof is in better condition than the brick walls.* Photographs of this and other structures equally antiquated are in the possession of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, duly authenticated by historical records, as well as borne out by the experience of the present century with CYPRESS SHINGLES.

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT NAILS:

No matter what shingle is used, whether Cypress or any other kind, the old fashioned cut nails should be used, but it would really pay to go to the extra expense of buying copper nails. Cypress contains absolutely no acid which will rust a nail, but any roof will sweat sufficiently in alternate dryness and moisture to rust the ordinary wire nails now on the market. Wire nails for the roof or even the galvanized nails are no good for this purpose. The latter might as well be dipped in consomme for all the good it does. As stated, this condition applies to all shingles and not alone to Cypress Shingles.

**INVEST—DON'T
SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS**

We think it worth repeating—
Very wide shingles should be AVOIDED—In fact you should refuse to buy them, as they are much more apt to **SPLIT, WARP** and **BUCKLE**. Experience teaches that **no shingle should be used if wider than 6 INCHES.**

All of the better grades of Cypress shingles are manufactured in dimension widths of 4, 5 and 6 inches and they are 16 inches long. Ornamental butts are always 5 inches wide. In thickness, Cypress shingles are known as "5 to 2," meaning that 5 butts (that is, the **THICK** ends of 5 shingles placed together) measure 2 inches. Many shingles in the market are skimped down to "6 to 2." You don't want them.

The top Cypress grade is an all-heart, clear shingle, and known as "Bests." The second grade is known as "Primes." The third is known as "Economics," etc.

Throughout a greater portion of the country cypress shingles cost a little more than other varieties, but they are **worth much more** than the slight difference in first cost, and are still the cheapest buy for a roof covering. Cypress shingles are by all odds the cheapest figured by the year of loyal **service**. They stop the repair bills.

CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

CYPRESS shingles will not stain or taint drinking water in any way, which cannot be claimed for any other shingle on the market.

DOES CYPRESS stand WEATHER?

GUSTAV STICKLEY, the "Craftsman"—"I, myself, have found Cypress shingles on buildings 150 years old, still sound and durable."

NAT'L ENGINEERING CO., Saginaw, Mich.—"Although distinctly a Southern wood, Cypress gives equally good results in the coldest climate."

F. P. GRAVELY, Architect, New Orleans—"In remodeling old buildings, we have removed Cypress which had been in place over 50 years yet was in excellent condition."

GEO. F. HEATH, Bennington, Vt.—"In my experience, Cypress has been exposed to drip, water-soak, sun and sweat for 6 years—not in the least affected."

W. B. GRAY, Louisville, Ky.—"My Cypress roof is now 14 years old WITHOUT NEEDING ATTENTION—Cypress is largely taking the place of other woods for outside building finish."

FATHER MARING, S. J., Prest. St. Charles College, La.—"The sills, siding, etc., on our old church, built in 1819, are still in perfect condition, and we still use the old building as a hall." (Hundreds of other letters.)

We want you to investigate the merits of CYPRESS for use in many other ways and believe we can give you real help. Will you write our All-Round Helps Dept.?

Southern Cypress Mfrs.' Assn., New Orleans, La. and Jacksonville, Fla.

*Insist on CYPRESS from your local dealer.
If he hasn't it, let us know immediately.*

HE HAS IT — OR WILL GET IT

PUBLIC NOTICE:

***How you can be sure that
CYPRESS is CYPRESS?***

Of course you want Cypress, "the Wood Eternal," for all uses where it represents the highest utility and ECONOMY. But—how are you to know that what you get is Cypress? And, if it *is* Cypress, how can you tell that it is the genuine decay-defying

"TIDE-WATER" CYPRESS?

**"TIDE WATER"
CYPRESS MANUFAC-
TURED BY ASSOCIA-
TION MILLS IS NOW
IDENTIFIED BY THIS TRADE-MARK**



The **one way** for you to be sure that the Cypress you get was grown in a region near enough to the coast to possess the **MAXIMUM** of *decay-resisting quality* is to refuse all but genuine "TIDE-WATER" CYPRESS—and the **only way** to know that you're getting *Tide-water* Cypress is to *insist (and keep on insisting)* upon **SEEING WITH YOUR OWN EYES** the **REGISTERED TRADE-MARK** of the Southern Cypress Mfrs. Assn., stamped *ineradicably* in one or both ends of **EVERY CYPRESS BOARD OR TIMBER**, and on **EVERY BUNDLE** of "small sticks" such as flooring, siding, moulding and shingles. This is the mark to **BUY BY**—now that every piece of the **TRUE "Wood Eternal"** made by a member of the established and ever-watchful Association is at once *identified by its maker* and "*O. K.'d*" by the Association mark. "**Buy by the Cypress Arrow.**"

AN IMPORTANT FACT:

A FEW WORDS EXPLAINING WHY "ALL-HEART" CYPRESS SHOULD BE SPECIFIED FOR NON-ROT USAGES.

All trees, in terms of lumber contents, consist of two parts, the "heart" material, or mature wood constituting the inner bulk of the trunk, and the series of rings (of solid wood—not bark) known as "sap," which vary in thickness from one inch to four inches, or thicker, and which are the newer growth, and which, in due course, will become an addition to the "heart" wood, and be, in turn, replaced by still newer "sap" growth beneath the bark of the expanding trunk.

The "heart-wood" of almost all trees is somewhat darker in color than the "sap-wood," and in most species is easily distinguishable.

"Sap" cypress, like the sap part of all other woods, is less solid and compact and therefore is not recommended for special endurance against decay. It has not yet enough of the singular essence known as "cypressene" to adequately protect it from decay germs, and in this respect is not conspicuously more enduring than the corresponding part of other trees. The "HEART-WOOD" OF THE CYPRESS is, however, thoroughly impregnated ("vaccinated," as it were), and it is the ALL-HEART WOOD OF CYPRESS that has made its historic fame as "the wood eternal."

It is obvious that for numerous uses the sap material is just as good as the heart, but for those uses where resistance to decay is a vital factor it is essential that "ALL-HEART" be specified. Best let your contractor or dealer know that you know this, when ordering.

CYPRESS

“THE WOOD ETERNAL”



**BUY YOUR CYPRESS
OF YOUR OWN LUMBERMAN
HE HAS IT—OR WILL GET IT**

**INSIST ON GENUINE
“TIDEWATER” CYPRESS.**

**IDENTIFY IT BY THIS TRADE-
MARK IN THE END OF EVERY
BOARD AND ON EVERY BUNDLE**



Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Office